

# MAINE FARMER

## AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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### The Maine Farmer

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### THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1837.

**BOIL YOUR GARDEN BEFORE YOU PLANT IT.**—In order to kill the eggs of insects which may be in the soil—the Larvæ or the insects themselves which may do mischief, it has been found an excellent plan to drench the bed to be planted, with scolding hot water. A friend informed us that a neighbor has for a number of years been in the habit of boxing up his beds snugly with a board, sunk on each side a few inches and projecting above it a few inches, and then pouring scalding water over every part of it. By this management he has never been troubled with grubs. This year he neglected so doing and his garden has been assailed with insect marauders and nearly destroyed. For small plats of ground this mode may do well, but it would be no small job to *boil* a large one.

**DOES THE HEAVIEST MILK YIELD THE MOST CREAM?** Some people estimate the quantity of milk which their cows give, by the weight of it. All milk, however, probably does not weigh equally alike, or, in other words, every quart, or any other given quantity of milk, taken from different cows, does not weigh the same, any more than a pint or a quart of water will weigh the same as a pint or a quart of alcohol. But the question arises, does the heaviest milk afford the most cream or butter?—There are different opinions upon the subject.—Some contending that the heaviest milk does afford more butter than that which weighs less per quart or gallon. Others say, that as cream is lighter than milk, and will swim on its surface, it must follow as a natural consequence, that the milk which weighs less per quart will afford most butter. A few careful experiments will set the matter to rest, and we hope some of our friends who have several cows which give milk of different qualities, will test it and let us know the result.

**WHEN IS THE BEST TIME FOR HARVESTING WHEAT?** There can be little doubt that wheat, which is designed for seed should be suffered to stand as long as possible and not have it shatter out when being cut. In regard to the time of cutting it, when to be used for bread, much diversity of opinion prevails. Many very accurate observers and good farmers contend that it makes much better bread if cut as soon after it hardens as possible, although it may not appear so plump and full, and measure quite as much as if suffered to stay in the field longer. As a general rule, every article used for bread should be suffered to get ripe before being gathered, but where a person has much to harvest, and but little help to do it, he will naturally

wish to begin as early as it will any ways do. It has been asserted by French agriculturists, and they alledge that experiment prove it to be true, that it will do to cut wheat as soon as the straw below the ear changes to a yellowish or whitish color, and that if the kernel should not be quite hard, it will nevertheless absorb nourishment enough from the straw and joints, to give it the full amount of farinaceous matter.

**NETTLES.**—In the study of Natural History—which may in fact be called the study of *all creation*, we hardly know where one can find the most wonders,—in the vegetable, animal or mineral kingdoms.

Many of the wonders which are scattered around us cease to be so, merely because they are so common. But one who thinks carefully upon them will be not the less struck with admiration on this account. The nettle tribe, we think is not a little curious in the construction and properties which are possessed by it. If touched slightly they soon make us feel the effect of their stings, but if grasped strongly they are inert and harmless. The species common about houses and waste lands, though rather troublesome as a weed, has several redeeming qualities. When young and tender, the plants are excellent as greens. They also afford a strong fibre when they come to maturity, and no doubt might be profitably cultivated for the hemp which they would afford.

There are several species to be found in various parts of the world; but in Maine, we believe there are but two which grow as natives. We believe all of them have the property of stinging, as it is called, rather severely, but Botanists tell us of a species found in the East Indies, compared with which, the sting of ours is a mere "flea bite." It is called the *Urtica Crenulata*. Mr. Leschenault thus describes the effect of it upon himself. One of the leaves, says he, slightly touched the first three fingers of my left hand: at this time I only perceived a slight pricking, to which I paid no attention. This was at seven in the morning. The pain continued to increase; in an hour it became intolerable; it seemed as if some one was rubbing my fingers with a hot iron. Nevertheless there was no remarkable appearance; neither swelling nor pestule nor inflammation. The pain rapidly spread along the arm as far as the arm pit. I was then seized with a violent sneezing and with a copious running at the nose, as if I had caught a violent cold in my head.

About noon I experienced a painful contraction of the back of the jaws which made me fear an attack of tetanus. I then went to bed, hoping that repose would alleviate my sufferings; but it did not abate; on the contrary; it continued during nearly the whole of the following night; but I lost the contraction of the jaws about seven in the evening. The next morning the pain began to leave me and I fell asleep. I continued to suffer for two days; and the pain returned in full force when I put my hand into water. I did not finally lose it for nine days.

Severe as are the effects of this species, the natives say that there is another still more dangerous, which they call *daoun setan*, or devil's leaf, the

effects of which are said to last a year, and even to cause death.

**CAVALCADE OF BOYS.** Of the many devices, for demonstrating patriotic feeling, and for celebrating "Independent" day which came under our observation on the 4th, we were most pleased with an exhibition of "younkers" in the town of Bloomfield, Somerset County. A company of about 60 lads, dressed in white, with red sashes around their waists, and all mounted on goodly steeds, paraded through the village of Bloomfield and Skowhegan, commanded in due form and order by one of their numbers.

The Somerset County Temperance Convention was then in session, and at the suggestion of a gentleman they were invited in to listen to the deliberations and the address which was also given.—Now this is as it should be. If you would make such men of your boys as they ought to be, admit them into the presence of men, and let them listen to the arguments and counsels of those who have had experience, and ripened in years. Show to them that you look upon them with proper consideration, and they will soon learn how to respect themselves and grow up with good and deep rooted principles, regard of virtuous example and strong love for their country and the institutions of their fathers. We could not look upon this company of hearty, happy young fellows, without reflecting that the day would soon come when they would be engaged on the stage of action as men and as citizens; and we trust they will long remember the precepts that were then inculcated and be influenced more or less by them through life.

**COMMENCEMENT AT WATERVILLE COLLEGE.**—will be held on the first Wednesday of August next. The several Societies will hold their anniversaries on the Tuesday preceding. Before the Literary Fraternity an oration is expected, from the Rev. Mr. Hague of Boston, and a poem from the Rev. Mr. Palmer of Bath.

### ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

**Advantages to be derived from the Study of Physical Science and from Speculative Research.**  
(Concluded.)

It is the connection of science with the arts, in its consequent application to the practical purposes of life, and in its influence on the well-being and progress of society that the triumph of physical inquiries can best be exhibited; and that the importance of an acquaintance with the results of those inquiries, and with the manner in which they were obtained can most effectually be enforced. Direct evidence is in a measure afforded to the senses, of the utility to be derived from a knowledge of the laws of nature; and a conviction is obtained that speculative research (by means of which many of these laws have been discovered) holds no mean rank among the operations of mind. It is not denied but that much, perhaps more, is due to experimental inquiry. There is, however, in *physics*, an intimate connection and mutual dependence between speculation and experiment.



A knowledge of the laws of nature deters us from attempting impossibilities. Perhaps this proposition cannot better be illustrated than by reference to the disastrous mistakes of miners. Cases have occurred of attempts to establish collieries which have proved entirely abortive. These attempts, in some of which vast sums were expended in the erection of machinery, have been made in consequence of certain indications similar to those in the neighborhood of large coal beds; yet every geologist would have beforehand pronounced these indications false, and the existence of coal in such places impossible, all geological considerations being against such existence. The history of mining operations abound in instances, where a moderate acquaintance with the usual order of nature would have saved many a sanguine adventurer from utter ruin.

A knowledge of the laws of nature secures us from important mistakes in attempting what is, in itself, possible, by means either inadequate or actually opposed to the end in view.

The smelting of iron requires the application of the most violent heat, and is commonly performed in furnaces urged by great iron bellows, driven by the power of steam-engines. Instead of employing this power to force air into the furnace through the intervention of bellows, it was, on one occasion attempted to employ steam itself, by directing a current of steam in a violent blast, from the boiler, at once into the fire. From one of the known ingredients of steam being a highly inflammable body, and the other a supporter of combustion, it was imagined that this would have the effect of increasing the fire to tenfold fury, whereas it simply put it out; a result which a slight consideration of the laws of chemical combination, and the state in which the ingredient elements exist in steam would have enabled any one to predict without a trial.

After the invention of the diving bell, and its success, in subaqueous processes, it was considered highly desirable to devise some means of remaining any length of time under water, and rising again at pleasure without assistance, so as to examine the bottom at leisure, or perform at ease any work that might be required. Some years ago an ingenious individual proposed a project by which this end was to be accomplished. It consisted in sinking the hull of a ship made quite tight, with the decks and sides strongly supported by shores, and the only entry secured by a stout trap-door, in such a manner that by disengaging from within the weight employed to sink, it might rise of itself to the surface. The projector himself made the first essay. It was agreed that he should sink in twenty fathoms water, and rise again, without assistance at the expiration of twenty-four hours. Accordingly making all secure, fastening down the trap-door, and provided with all necessities, as well as with means of making signals to indicate his situation, this victim of his own ingenuity entered and was sunk. No signal was made and the time appointed elapsed. An immense concourse of people had assembled to witness his rising, but in vain; for the vessel was never seen more. The pressure of the water at so great a depth had been completely underestimated, and the sides of the vessel being at once crushed in, the unfortunate projector perished before he could even make the signal concerted to indicate his distress.

A knowledge of the laws of nature enables us to accomplish our ends in the easiest, shortest, most economical, and most effectual manner. This proposition may be illustrated by examples. In some granite quarries enormous blocks are separated from the solid rock by a very simple process. The workmen lay bare the upper surface, and mark out

a line in the direction of the intended separation, along which a groove is cut with a chisel about a couple of inches in depth. Above this groove a narrow line of fire is kindled and maintained till the rock below is thoroughly heated; immediately on which a line of men sweep off the ashes and pour water into the heated groove, when the rock at once splits with a smooth fracture. Square blocks of six feet in the side, and eighty feet in length are sometimes detached by this method.

There are innumerable processes which, if left to the operation of nature, are done, and well done, but with extreme slowness; and in such cases it is of the highest importance in practice to accelerate them. The bleaching of linen, for instance, performed in the natural way, by exposure to the sun, rain and wind, requires many weeks or even months for its completion. Whereas by the simple immersion of the cloth into a liquid chemically prepared the same effect is produced in a few hours.

A knowledge of the laws of nature induces us to attempt, and enables us to accomplish objects which, but for such knowledge, we should never think of undertaking. This is exemplified by those numerous works of art projected and completed on a scale of magnificence which never would have been seriously contemplated, had not the projectors been enabled previously to calculate upon scientific principles the practicability of attaining the end proposed. The application of steam to almost every kind of machinery has become a powerful auxiliary to man. Enabled to bend all nature to subserve his wishes, no wonder enterprise leads him to execute projects, which to an uninformed mind would seem altogether disproportionate. The powers of wind and water, which are constantly impressed into our service, are in general well known: yet it is not always fully considered what they effect.

The most valuable and populous tracts of Holland are preserved from inundation by embankments. But the water is constantly insinuating itself through the embankments; it also accumulates by the rains, there being no natural drain by which it can be conveyed away. This constant accumulation over so large a tract of country is discharged into the sea by pumps worked by the wind.

Between the arts and physical sciences there is a constant interchange of good offices. The one is dependent on the other. While the perfection of optical instruments depends upon their being constructed according to scientific principles, it is from their perfection that the most important astronomical discoveries have been made. Though the philosopher affords essential aid to the artist; the artist not unfrequently directs the philosopher in his researches. Thus the remarks of a soap-manufacturer upon the corrosion of his copper boiler resulted in the discovery of a singular and important chemical element—iodine, which was afterwards found to possess valuable medicinal properties.

Perhaps it may not be irrelevant to vindicate the study of science from a charge at one time formidable from the pertinacity and acrimony with which it was urged—the charge of its tendency to skepticism upon revealed religion. The advocates of this charge, advanced without the shadow of a foundation, are certainly to be pitied; for though they may be well meaning persons, yet the charge can be but imputed to their gross ignorance and narrow-mindedness.

The student of nature discovers order in all her works. He views her operations as carried on through the intervention of a vast, complicated automatic system, the arrangement and use of some of whose parts he is able to comprehend; but the se-

cret spring which moves the whole is beyond the perception of his finite powers. Hence he is irresistably led to believe in the existence of an all-wise and powerful Being, to whom must be ascribed the contrivance, construction, and original impulsion of nature's vast machinery. The discovery of order and absolute certainty in the laws of the material world is another result of scientific inquiry. Hence the philosopher from analogy as well as from observation, is induced to believe in the same certainty in the laws of the moral world, a conviction of which is absolutely necessary to the well being of society. The study of nature predisposes to that equanimity of mind without which sight, views of God and his government cannot be entertained. The reverses of fortune and the ills of life, most of which result from our own folly, are numerous. Many of them may be remedied; these it becomes our duty, by seeking the proper means, to remedy, rather than ascribe them to the pleasure of Heaven, and yield silently and sullenly to their influence. To those few that have no remedy it is the part of wisdom cheerfully to submit. Would he whose soul is wrapped in ignorance, and who drinks only of the deceitful pleasures of the imagination, whose heart beats in unison with every vibration of the poet's muse, who lives only in a world of fiction be best prepared to meet, overcome, or with resignation bow to misfortune; or he whose mind is stored with the knowledge of nature and nature's laws, and through them with the knowledge of the character and laws of nature's God? Gross ignorance was designed for no one. The fine arts and those branches of literature dependent upon creative fancy were designed for mental pastime, not food, to unbend the mind wearied by severer toils. Poetry and music may charm the troubled soul; but the philosophic mind finds within its own contemplations the healing balm. Thus is the study of science a powerful auxiliary to natural religion. Though unassisted reason must of necessity stop short of those truths made known by revelation; yet when tempered by philosophy, while it places the existence and principal attributes of the Deity on such grounds as to render doubt absurd and otherwise ridiculous, it unquestionably opposes no necessary obstacle to the progress of revealed religion. On the contrary, he, who has seen the obscurities of nature unveiled, simplicity, and regularity become manifest when there seemed naught but confusion, and phenomena apparently the most inexplicable and contradictory, prove, upon strict investigation, to be clear and harmonious, is but little disturbed by the arguments of one of the most powerful opposers of Christianity, that the working of miracles, the foundation of the Christian religion, is contrary to experience. Prejudice is thrown aside, and the mind left open to truth, let it come from what source, or in what shape it may. S. A. J.

#### Sow Lime, Ashes, &c. on your Wheat.

MR. HOLMES:—If there is, in these trying times, any one thing that should cheer and gladden the heart of man, it must be the anticipated bountiful crops of grain that the industrious farmers are so confident of gathering in due time.

If there is any eye that can look abroad over the surrounding fields, of this and that man, and behold so pleasing a sight as it must then behold, of the promising appearances of the grain crops, and not moisten with gratitude to Him who has promised, and whose promise cannot fail, that "seed time and harvest shall not cease while earth remaineth," that eye must be a *scaly* one.

And if there is a heart that is not gladdened at the accounts that we have from the adjacent towns



that "grain never looked better" than it now does, that heart is a cold one, and nothing but the miseries of starving children and successful speculation in bread stuff, will ever find access into such a lump of adamant.

But have we nothing to fear from a blast coming over these fair prospects of ours? Yes; the wheat grower has much to fear from the weevils, destructive insects, mildew, &c. and it behooves every man, whether he be farmer, merchant, lawyer, or minister, who may know of any means by which wheat can be preserved from these destroying insects, and carried through to maturity, to communicate it to the public, that all may be benefitted by such information; and he who will keep back that which would be really useful to the working class, is a selfish man, and is not doing as he would wish to be done by.

Holding this to be good doctrine, I give the favorable result of sowing ashes on wheat, as told to me by one who can always be depended upon.

Mr. Herrick, of Poland, informed me that a year ago last spring he had 2 1-2 bushels of wheat sown on one piece—ground all alike—and on one bushel of sowing, he sowed on two bushels of strong ash ashes. He sowed on the ashes at the time of a heavy dew, and when the wheat "was just coming into blow"—he sowed as much as he could on the wheat heads. The result was that from the one bushel of seed, he got 15 bushels of good wheat entirely free from weevils, and from the remainder, 1 1-2 bushels of seed, he got only 5 bushels of poor blighted wheat, almost wholly destroyed by the weevils. The whole was sown at one time—ground manured alike, and the only difference in the management was the addition of the two bushels of ashes.—Is not so simple and so cheap an experiment well worthy of the attention of wheat growers?—If ashes are not handy, I would recommend sowing on lime, in lieu of ashes.

In haste, yours, &c.

E. G. B.

North Yarmouth Centre, July, 1837.

#### A way to Kill Crows.

MR. EDITOR:—I recollect to have read a few years since of a plan adopted by a boy in this State to rid his father's cornfield of that mischievous bird the crow, and to replenish his purse at the same time with the price of their heads. (There was then a bounty by law for killing them, and I do not know but the law is now in force.\*) He soaked some corn in new rum, strewed it about the field in convenient spots, the crows ate it, became groggy, and, as groggy men too often do, fell an easy prey to their designing enemy.

The story seemed to be reasonable, and perhaps it will be well to remind our farmers of it. If they should be induced to try this method of getting rid of a great plague, the expense would be very small compared with the benefits which would result to them if it should succeed; and this is one of the very few ways in which new rum can be used by man to do him no harm. A pint of new rum will cost about as much as a charge or two of powder and shot, and will undoubtedly intoxicate a good number of birds, (for it is fair to presume their heads are not so well seasoned to the stuff as some of our acquaintances' heads are) and they may then be taken and their necks wrung, and thus be finished. I wish ardent spirit might never more be put to a worse use than this, and presume it will be an inoffensive one to the most fastidious "te-totaller." Yours, &c.

ANTI CAV.

\* We believe that the law alluded to is not now in force. Our Legislature alters the laws so frequently that no one can keep a run of them unless he spends much of his time for the purpose. Of all the ridiculous schemes among Yankees, there are none more censurable than that of making experiments with laws; before a law becomes generally known or any thing is learned as to its operation, it is altered, repealed, or amended, as it is called, which frequently is nothing more than a change for the worse.

Should a farmer plant seed for experiment, and as soon as it comes up, dig up the plants and plant another kind, and so proceed through the whole season, he would act inconsistently, but not more so than our legislature in changing the laws so frequently that it is impossible to learn what would be their effect if permanently established.

[Ed. Yankee Farmer.]

#### RECENT DISCOVERIES.

##### RESPECTING THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SUN'S LIGHT.

It has been known for several years, that light of different colors possessed powers of exciting the sensation of heat in different degrees, the observation being originally made by the celebrated astronomer Herchel; who on viewing the sun through powerful telescopes with colored glass intervening, to take off the excessive glare, found that sometime there was an insupportable heat transmitted to his eye, and at other times an inappreciable quantity. He examined a beam of light which had passed through a prism, and came to the conclusion that the violet was the coldest of all the colored rays, and the red the hottest; but what was extremely singular, that a class of rays emanated from the sun, competent to excite a more intense sensation of heat than any of the former, but quite invisible to the eye.

A short time after another curious fact was established by Ritter, that rays capable of producing a variety of chemical change came from the sun, and these like the former were also invisible to the eye. The violet ray, insulated by a flint glass prism, was discovered to exhibit their properties in the most marked degree, but beyond the violet, in a space where no light could be seen, the action was still more energetic. Philosophers therefore inferred, but only upon this indirect evidence, that there were three kinds of rays emitted by the sun, one exciting the sensation of light, another that of heat, and another competent to induce chemical action.

For many years no further discoveries were made. A celebrated Italian physician, MELLONI, has at length announced, that by passing a ray of light, first through water, and then through a piece of glass-colored green, all the heat of the sun's rays might be stopped and the light insulated. A most accomplished English lady Mrs. Somerville, has also very lately stated, that by no means of a similar, or the same arrangement, the chemical action of the sun might be suspended.

We have to announce that discoveries of the same kind, but much more extensive, simultaneously been made in this State. Dr. Draper the professor of chemistry in Hampden Sidney College, found in an investigation of this matter, that not only compound media, such as water and colored glasses, would stop the heat and chemical action of the solar ray, but that there is an extensive of bodies which accomplish the same thing; these are chiefly the coloring matter of certain vegetables, and salts dissolved in water or in spirits of wine. Some curious facts have thus been disclosed. A body may be transparent to the sun's light, or to his heat and opaque to his chemical ray. A solution of tanning, which is made from the bark of the red oak, is transparent to the sun's light, and opaque to his heat; the same may be said of litmus, or turnsole, dissolved in water, and of a variety of tinctures, such as furmeric, saffron, &c. Some of the metallic salts afford very fine examples of these results; the substance known in commerce as the bichromate of potassa, when in solution, is transparent to the ray of light, semi-transparent to the ray of heat, and absolutely opaque to the chemical ray, and on the other hand, this latter ray will freely pass through a stratum of solution of sulphate of copper and ammonia, thick enough to be opaque to the two former. Color has little or no agency; the chloride of gold and the chloride of platinum, which are yellow—the sulphate of copper, which is blue—the muriate of cobalt, which is pink—the chloride of chromium, which is green, and the sulphocyanate of iron, which is red, though they are all more or less transparent as respects light, are far less so as respects heat; and in regard to the chemical ray, some of them are quite opaque, and some quite transparent. An examination of nearly three hundred substances has led to the conclusion, that even substances which are colorless, limpid, and

as transparent as water, exercise very different functions. None such however have yet been found opaque to the ray of heat, or the chemical ray, though some approach to that condition.

Dr. Franklin, and the philosophers of his day, supposed that the solar light on being extinguished, became heat; the general tendency of these experiments would lead to a very different conclusion. In this age of luxury, it is probable that these researches, refined and delicate as they are, can be made to minister to our comforts, and the revival of one of the fine arts, now nearly extinct, will be the consequence. We can admit into our chambers the full blaze of the noonday sun, and shut out his heat! Those of us who have witnessed the gorgeous volumes of partly colored light, which pass through the painted windows of the palaces and abbeys of the old continent, and the quiet feeling of calmness that comes over us, may expect with pleasure the restoration of these inimitable ornaments, and the voluptuary may look forward to the poetical delight of "basking in a cool sunbeam."—*Literary Messenger.*

From the Southern Agriculturist.

#### THE RAISING OF DUCKS.

Duck Pond, S. C. Jan. 29, 1837.

MR. EDITOR,—I love ducks,—good fat ducks, I mean. I have no doubt you do so likewise. I feel interested, that all should like them; for when all like them, it is a very little thing, that, all may take a little more than usual pains to learn how to raise them.

We know by woful experience, how meager and beggarly our markets appear during the summer months. Beef can scarcely be got; and when it is got, it is of such inferior quality, that it is not worth cooking. What are we to do, to supply its place, unless we resort to poultry. Last year, poultry could hardly be purchased in our markets. The reason, why this was the case, was, perhaps, from the fact, that, most persons, not knowing the proper art of raising poultry, have given them up as unprofitable.

I have run away from my subject indeed. I was, I believe, speaking of ducks. Well, Sir, of the raising of ducks. These birds being aquatic in their habits, most persons suppose they ought to give the young ones a great deal of water. The consequence is, they soon take colds, become droopy, and die. This mode should be avoided. Ducks, when first hatched, are always inclined to fever, from their pinion-wings coming out so soon. This acts upon them as teething does on children. The young ducks should, consequently, be kept from every thing, which may have a tendency to create cold in them. To prevent this, therefore, I always allow my young ducks as little water as possible. In fact, they should only have enough to allay their thirst, and should on no account be permitted to play in the water. If the person lives near the city, liver and lites should be procured; and these should be boiled, and chopped up fine, and given to the young ducks. Or, if fish, crabs, oysters, or clams, can be procured, these should be given. In case none of these can be got, all the victuals should be boiled before feeding. Boiled potatoes mixed with homonie are also excellent. Half of the ducks which are lost, are, because raw food is given them. To sum up all in a word—if you wish to raise almost every duck that is hatched, give them little water, and feed them on no food which is not boiled. By observing this plan, I raise for market, and for my own table, between two and three hundred ducks every year. I remain, your friend and well-wisher,

DUCKEY DIDDLE.

DAMAGED GRAIN.—Our dealers in grain, and bakers, must keep a sharp look out, or they will find themselves unconsciously retailing poison and death. The New York Times says—

"Immense quantities of damaged wheat are daily sold—carried to the East and made into flour. Unslacked lime is ground up with it to disguise the smell. Fictitious red brands are put on it, and it turns out the most profitable flour. On this the poor live. What effect will it have on the bowels of children? Go to Wall street and examine the wheat at auction—or to the Exchange at 3 o'clock—four out of five samples smell—and by tasting them you discover incipient decay. If stinking meat were sold, would not the butcher be punished. Yet stinking wheat is sold every day."



## LEGAL.

1st. QUESTION.—If a town votes to allow 12 1-2 cts. per hour for men's labor on the highway and the same for oxen—has the surveyor a right to make a difference in the pay of two men, provided one does twice as much work as the other; or a difference in the pay of oxen, provided one man has a large yoke in good order and the other has a small yoke in poor condition?"

By the extracts from the Laws published in our last No. it must be apparent that there is a discretionary power lodged with the Surveyor in repairing the highways within his limits. He is bound by law and by his oath to expend the money in his bills according to his best skill and judgment, and if any deficiency in the highway shall arise, from the negligence of the Surveyor in not "duly expending the money" in his bills, he is liable. Now a town according to the question stated, votes to allow 12 1-2 cents per hour for the labor of men and oxen, and the Surveyor is to expend this labor. What is the meaning of that vote? Most certainly it must be that the Surveyor is to allow that price for every man and every yoke of oxen performing an average hour's labor according to the physical ability and mode of laboring in that town. The Surveyor then has not only the right, but he is bound to make a difference in the pay of men and oxen in the cases stated by our correspondent. He cannot otherwise "duly" expend the money in his bills, perform his duty to the public, and comply with his oath of office.

There is no other construction that we can put upon such a vote consistent with the legal obligations imposed upon a Surveyor. He must fix his standard of labor for an hour in his town according to his best discretion, and must expend the money in his bills according to that standard meteing out equal justice to all.

For the purpose of showing by way of analogy that we have answered correctly the question put to us, and also that our subscribers may have the opinion of the Supreme Court upon a point often presenting itself in business, we quote from Greenleaf's Rep. Vol. 7, the following case.

## DENNETT vs. SHORT.

A promise to pay a certain sum in the wares of a particular trade, must be understood to mean such articles as are entire, and of the kind and fashion in ordinary use; and not such as are antiquated and unsaleable.

This was an action of *assumpsit* on a promissory note, in which the defendant engaged to pay the plaintiff "one hundred dollars in pump and block work, at the customary prices, in three months, with thirty days' notice when the work is called for."

The defendant, who was a pump and block maker, being duly called upon for payment of the note at his shop, offered to the plaintiff a quantity of work which he had previously separated and laid aside for that purpose, consisting of an unusual proportion of small pump boxes; but few blocks, and those small, and some of them old, and not such as were usually called for or in use at the present day, and not suitable to make a gang of blocks for a vessel; with a quantity of hearts, such as were not in ordinary use; which the plaintiff refused.

The jury were instructed by Parris J. that the plaintiff was not bound to receive in payment of the note articles which were useless or not merchantable; and that the defendant, by a tender of a lot of pump and block work, comprising articles which, having laid by in his shop for years, had become useless and unsaleable, or containing an unusual proportion of articles not in ordinary use and demand, could not discharge his liability on the note; and that if they were satisfied that such was the character of the articles tendered, they would find for the plaintiff. But if they believed that the articles tendered formed an average lot of pump and block work, of the value of a hundred dollars, and of such a variety of work as was usual

in a lot of that value, they would find for the defendant. And they returned a verdict for the plaintiff; which was taken subject to the opinion of the court upon the correctness of these instructions.

Abbot, for the defendant, contended that it was sufficient if he produced a due quantity of any pump and block work, properly manufactured; and that it was not the right of the payee to prescribe the kind of articles to be tendered; the other party having the privilege of discharging himself by a tender of any which came within the terms of the note. *Chipman on Cont. 30; Pothier on Obl. sec. 283, 284.*

Pond, for the Plaintiff, cited 1 *Dane's Abr. 101, sec. 28; 2 Bos. & Pul. 168; 2 Comyn on Contr. 522.*

The Court said, in substance, that the contract was to be interpreted by reference to the situation of the parties, and to the benefits which each might reasonably be supposed to have intended to derive from making it. Every contract in general terms for the wares of a particular trade, must be understood to relate to wares of the kind and fashion then in ordinary use; since no others would be serviceable to the purchaser. In the present case some of the articles tendered were not of this character; but on the contrary were out of use and unsaleable; and some were only parts of the article mentioned, viz, pumps; on both which accounts the plaintiff was justified in refusing to receive them. For these reasons, although the instructions respecting the average proportion of the articles were broader than the case required, they rendered *Judgment on the verdict.*

2d. "After a Surveyor of highway receives his bills of highway tax can the Selectmen compel him to expend a large proportion of the amount they contain on any particular part of the road in his limits, provided that part of the road is very much out of repair, and all other parts in tolerable order?"

3d. "Have the Selectmen authority to take part of the amount from the bills of one highway Surveyor and give that amount to another Surveyor, if they consider it absolutely necessary to do so after the bills are given to the Surveyors?"

These questions may be considered together, for the reply to each depends upon the same legal principles.

It is by law made the duty of the Selectmen of the several towns within this State before the first day of May annually, to assign in writing, to the several Surveyors, their divisions and limits, for making and repairing the highways, *which assignments the said Surveyors are directed to observe.* The Assessors are then to assess the money raised for the repair of highways as other town charges are by law assessed, "and deliver to each Surveyor a list of the persons and the sums at which they are severally assessed for his limits."

The limits of the Surveyor then having been assigned by the Selectmen, and the bills committed to him by the assessors, he is responsible and not the Selectmen for the manner in which he expends the money that may be paid and the labor employed. He is bound by law to exercise "his best discretion in repairing the highways within his limits, and as his discretion may not agree with theirs he is not subject to the control of the Selectmen. This we state as a general principle not applicable to the construction of watercourses in the cases enumerated in the proviso of the 4th Sec. of the Statute published in our last No.

To the second question we answer, the Selectmen cannot compel the Surveyor to expend a large proportion of the amount of his bills to repair a particular place within his limits which is very much out of repair when all other parts are in tolerable order. But should a Surveyor, having money enough in his bills to put all the highway within his limits in "safe and convenient" repair, choose to expend it on a portion of the way "in tolerable order," to the neglect of a "part very much out of repair," he would be liable under the provisions of the 18th Section quoted in our last.

To the third question, our reply is, when the bills are once rightfully in the hands of the Surveyors of a town the control of those bills is with the Surveyors; and the Selectmen have no right to the custody of them, and cannot take from one Surveyor and give to another. We do not say that it would not be proper to make the change if by mistake persons' names and the amount of tax were put into the wrong bills. The parties being willing we think errors of this kind might be corrected. But we believe if Surveyors choose to put themselves upon their rights, their bills are entirely under their control, subject only to the power of abatement of the taxes to be exercised according to law.

## AGRICULTURAL.

## On Training Agriculturists.

A correspondent says of the following Address:—"I send you a paper containing an address delivered before the Skaneateles Agricultural Society, by Mr. SESSIONS; and it contains so much good sense, pointed remark, and is so creditable to him as a farmer and a man, that I should be pleased to see it in the 'Farmer,' in which it might be divided so as to appear in two numbers."

Address delivered before the Agricultural Society of Skaneateles on the 4th of March, 1837, by their President, AMASA SESSIONS.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens, members of the Agricultural Society: Being respectfully requested by you to address our Society at the close of our first anniversary, I cheerfully accept the call, and with mingled emotions of hope and fear, proceed to perform the task.

It is not to be expected that professional men, merchants or mechanics, will educate their sons to the labors of the husbandman; the business of the practical agriculturist is too arduous and too multifarious to engage the attention of the indolent mind, or the imbecile body in its performance. So great is the labor to be performed in this department, that in this northern climate at least three-fourths of the manual labor is to be employed on and about the farms of the yeomanry.

I have been told that a wealthy gentleman of New York, some time since, being charmed with rural scenery, left the city, and purchased a valuable farm in the country, where he resided for three years; at the end of this period he became dissatisfied, and was determined to remove back again to the city. Being inquired of what was the cause of his dissatisfaction, his reply was, "I find," said he, "in this farming business, there is an everlasting sight of work to be done." And this I suppose to be the very reason why so many of our youth, and of farmers' sons too, contrive in some way to shun the business of agriculture; because they perceive there is an everlasting sight of work to be done. But who does not know that constant, regular labor in the field, is healthful in the highest degree to both body and mind? The laboring man finds his food delicious, and respiration and digestion easy, and his sleep refreshing and precious. It also leads to wealth and respectability of character; and certainly no course in life is so little exposed to temptation to sin, or to the disastrous fluctuations which so often occur in human life. Yet, notwithstanding these advantages, which are evidently, on the side of the industrious farmer, and which are calculated in a high degree to invite, and even secure the labors and talents of the young men of our country, and especially the sons of farmers, it is a fact that vast numbers shun this plain road to health, wealth and happiness, and turn aside in pursuit of objects of minor importance.

Now it is plain matter of fact, that just in proportion as agriculture flourishes in this country, so do all other professions and the mechanic arts: so in proportion as agriculture is deserted or neglected, do all other interests depreciate. It depends then, upon the tillers of the soil to say whether this country shall prosper or not. It depends upon their determinations and efforts whether domestic happiness and national prosperity shall be increased and consummated; whether generations yet to come shall be more virtuous and industrious; whether they shall possess more knowledge, and more physical strength than the present generation.



Having premised the foregoing remarks, you will allow me to point to some of the evils of the present times in relation to the training of children and then, secondly, to the remedies.

You are all aware that every generation is always ready to arrogate to itself that they are stronger, wiser, and better than their ancestors. But deterioration in physical strength has, in this country been so rapid and so constantly progressive, during the last thirty years, that the old men now living must be perfectly stupid not to have observed the great change that has taken place. Where, for the last ten years, have you beheld those athletic exercises, those trials of strength, either in labor or barless amusements, which formerly told the comparative strength and agility of all the young? These are laid aside, I apprehend, not because the present race have become so much more virtuous than their fathers, but because they have so little bone and muscle that they are ashamed to show how little they possess.

As to our young men, we know they are ignorant of the vast manual labors which their fathers performed in clearing away the heavy forests where now remains neither root nor branch; making roads and bridges, and erecting buildings and planting orchards; and all this was done without the facilities of markets, which the country now affords by canals and otherwise. It is not therefore to be expected that they should have a full view of the difference between these young men of hardy, robust constitutions, and of superior muscular strength, who, some forty years ago emigrated from New England to this then western wilderness; and the comparative feebleness of the present race of young men generally. Indeed, the progress of effeminacy has been so constant and gradual, that the decline has been almost imperceptible, unless to the acute observer, and even he can better understand this change by looking to the muscles of some of the old men, then calling to recollection what they have done, and what they have endured; and taking a survey of the present generation, what they are doing, and what they cannot do.

It is, I believe, an established maxim in all civilized countries, worthy of our notice, that wealth produces luxury, and that luxury begets and entails effeminacy. If this is not the fact, let me ask why is it that those very men who by great personal labor subdued the forests of this country, and became wealthy, why should they allow and even approve of an entire different course for their children from that which they have been bred to themselves?

Whoever heard of a merchant, a lawyer, or a physician, placing their sons with an intelligent farmer, that they might be bred to the knowledge and arts of agriculture? This they might do with great credit to themselves, and advantage to their sons. No doubt in thousands of instances were they to do so it would make them useful men in the world and save them from ruin. But how often is it the case that false notions of parental tenderness, added to a dread of dirty fingers, and hard work, keeps the idle in bed late in the morning, and in the afternoon they are too often allowed to infest the streets, where they associate with idle, vicious children, and their employment is to waste precious time by corrupting each other.

But how surprising is it that the respectable farmer, who has great reason to feel dignified in his honorable and independent calling; yes, the farmer, who, by a course of regular training from his infancy, has become confirmed in the best habits of industry, so that even manual labor, instead of being his dread, is his element; yea, it is his life; strange indeed, that such a farmer should, contrary to all the dictates of prudence, and lessons of experience, suffer his child to lounge in the morning till school hours, and then drawl to school, or indulge himself through the day, as though a little school education was all the child needed, till some fourteen or fifteen years of age, when, by this want of training, he becomes too feeble for labor. And ten to one if Mother does not say that John has a feeble constitution, and must not be put to work; so the feeble boy must be sent away from his parents and from the farm to some city or village, to be put behind some merchant's counter, to handle calicoes; or he must be sent away to some boarding school, where it will cost much time and money to fit him, as the doating parents hope, for some of the professions of the day.

Now if the good of our nation, or the love of our country demanded all this sacrifice of time, health and money, to make the farmer's son a merchant, a lawyer, or a doctor, it certainly would be patriotic and praiseworthy, to make such a sacrifice. But it surely does not. All these professions, throughout the country, are rather overdone than otherwise. Whereas, in the manual labor departments of mechanics and agriculture we want thousands and thousands of additional working men. These honest and honorable branches of business in this country—with all the saving machines man can invent—cannot be overdone. There is no country in the world that holds forth such strong inducements for the increase of population and the reclaiming the fertile uninhabited lands of the west, as does America. And should we not wish to people those regions with our own children, we may be sure that foreigners will, and even the African race, mixed and unmixed, will no doubt occupy a considerable share. Why not then the farmer's son, who has been trained to husbandry, he who can work with his own hand, who can maintain his family by his own honest labor, independent of the help of his neighbors, and at the same time be laying up for himself, and also adding something to the common stock of the community: why should not he so train his family as to be in a condition to seize these advantages which the God of providence, and a nation's domains are inviting him to possess?—Whereas, had he been bred to some profession, he might, as thousands now are, not only be entirely dependent on his fellows, but have been a mere drone in the community, to be sustained by the hard earnings of others. This is not a very honorable way of obtaining a livelihood, to be sure; yet it is believed there are hundreds, who, in consequence of indolence and imbecility in the first place, have turned way from honest labor, and then in the second place, being so unfortunate as to have parents who possessed wealth, they have some how and some way succeeded in obtaining a profession. And now they boldly claim a support from the community on account of their scientific attainments. They being too lazy to work, and too proud to beg, and still they are ignorant of the very first rudiments of living. Who could not wish that all such were working men and willing to earn their bread.

If these things are not so, why is it that so few wealthy farmers have sons qualified to succeed them in their business, or to emigrate, and clear away the western wilderness, as did their fathers. As the customs of the times now are, it is not uncommon that a father's son is a bill of expense all the way from his infancy until he is twenty-one years of age, and then it is necessary to give him an outfit of at least a thousand dollars, in order for his parents to have any good hope that he will sustain himself. Whereas he ought in all common cases to do more than pay for his bringing up, by at least \$100, and then be able to swing his pack and go to Michigan, or Wisconsin, and then clear his own farm, so that in ten or fifteen years he may become a wealthy farmer.—(Remainder next week.)—Gen. Far.

#### Management of Sheep.—No. 2.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—With your approbation I will resume the above subject, commenced in your last number. In that communication I endeavored to establish the first, and most prominent advantage, derived from adequate protection afforded to sheep during the winter season, viz., the saving of life. I shall comment further on this head, and mention other advantages, founded upon my own experience, although fully confirmed by the experience of thousands before me. I arrogate to myself no claim whatever for any new discoveries, but merely have followed the lights which others have discovered and set up; my object is, only, to bear testimony to the correct bearings of those lights, and assure all my agricultural brethren that they will invariably lead to the harbor of true interest. I know too well, from my observations, that the proclamation of a truth, and that sounded but once, is like the fall of a solitary drop of water upon the rock,—it is only by its thousand repetitions that an impression is made. Having this in view, serves as my only foundation for hope that my reflections, trite as they are, yet having the merit of being based upon facts, will not

be altogether passed by like the idle wind. We have indeed fearful and gloomy times upon us already, and a dull prospect of immediate amendment, and it therefore behoves every farmer to be awake and diligent in every department of his calling. Our duty is to practice economy which according to common acceptance, consists in saving shillings and pence, but adopts all wise and salutary means for saving our stock from premature death.

In my former communication, I stated that the severe winter of 35 and 36 caused a destruction of sheep in this quarter which was unprecedented,—that many with flocks similar in size to my own, lost hundreds upon hundreds, while my own loss, in consequence of being well provided with shelters, was only 38 out of 1550,—that previous winters, and when my flocks were exposed, my loss varied from 50 to 150. As the foddering season is over, (truly a long one has it been,) and my sheep turned upon the fields, I will state the result of last winter's operations. Of lambs, having wintered nearly 500. I have not lost one. They were grained from the time they were put in winter quarters to the 25th ultimo; and here I will with pride state the fact, that for the number, as regards uniformity of size, and good flesh, their equal will hardly be found in the state. Of grown sheep, out of 1300, 17 have died, six or eight of which was from old age. This, a thorough and critical wool-grower will not allow is good management, in permitting old sheep to die on my hands. I admit it; and my practice is, to select in the fall all inclining to old age and poverty, and put them by themselves, and in the spring or early in the summer, make sale of the flock with their lambs. The few of this description which died, were reserved last year on account of their fineness of fleece, and a wish to retain their lambs.

But, this inquiry will perhaps suggest itself to some sceptical readers of your Journal, who self-sufficiency causes them to regard their own mode of management superior to every one else, and who perhaps think sheltering of sheep, among other things, mere fudge, viz., whether my sheep were not in better flesh at the beginning of winter before the last, when so many of my neighbors lost their hundreds upon hundreds, while my own loss was less than forty? and further, were mine not naturally more hardy? I answer, that I saw part of several of the flocks mentioned, late in the fall, and then they were fully equal in flesh to my own; and also, that they are the same grade of sheep, and therefore no material difference of constitution. I call my own flock Saxons; but some of your readers, will better understand their grade, by naming the price I have obtained for their wool. It has been purchased in Boston for the Middlesex Company the last three years: the two last clips I received a little less than 75 cents per pound. So it must be the legitimate conclusion, drawn from all the facts I have stated above, and in my former communication, that in saving of life, my success is almost entirely to be ascribed to sheltering.

I will now briefly speak of another advantage, or rather consequence, resulting from protection of sheep; viz., the prevention of disease. I know it is difficult to get at facts to prove this; but your readers perhaps can gather the proofs of my position, as I have satisfactorily done, by reasoning from analogy,—from "man to brute." Will not exposure to the rude storms of winter and spring have a tendency to engender disease?—and if not active disease, will it not so effect the constitution that it is liable to curtail several years of their existence? Every candid and experienced wool-grower will answer in the affirmative. I leave, however, what is in some measure speculation, and turn to facts—for facts are truly stubborn, and I like them the better for it.

If there be any who doubt that sheltering of sheep will perfect and improve the quality, I will suggest a cheap method by which it can be thoroughly tested. Select in the fall two sheep of equal quality, as regards wool; jacket one of them as it is called, by covering the body of the animal with an oiled or painted canvass, in order that it be impervious to rain, and let it be kept on, until shearing. Allow the other to go at large, without jacket or shelter, and the result, after comparing the two fleeces, will clearly establish the point in question. But the improvement of fleece is too important to be passed over lightly: I will, there-



fore, having my Invoices at hand, give the result as stapled in the Middlesex Manufactory at Lowell, exhibiting the clips of '35 and '36. It will be remembered I stated, that, the winter of '34 and '35 my sheep were not sheltered. I sheared about 200 more in '36 than in '35, and those I disposed of during the interim of the clips, consisted, mostly of sheep inclined to age and not altogether my coarsest.

Clip of 1835.	Clip of 1836.
3 lbs. Wool extra.	12 lbs. Extra.
621-2 " " prime	186 " prime
743 " " 1st	1470 " 1st
1092 " " 2d	2196 " 2d
1058 " " 3d	879 " 3d
260 " " 4th	199 " 4th
72 " " 5th	37 " 5th
12 " " 6th	9 " 6th

By a comparison of the above, it will be observed, that the stapling of the last clip shows a considerable increase of the qualities, and from what is above stated it is clearly proved that the difference is mainly to be ascribed to warm shelters.

But want of time urges me to close this communication. I hope I have sufficiently demonstrated to the sceptical portion of your readers the great importance of protecting their sheep from the inclemency of winter. If their own interests, together with what I have represented, based as it is upon experience, will not convince, as well as arouse to action, I know not what will.

M.  
Lansing, Tompkins Co., N. Y. May 2, 1837.  
N. Y. Farmer.

### Summary.

FROM TEXAS.—It is reported that the town of Nashville, Texas, has been taken and sacked by the Camanche Indians. Their warriors are computed at the enormous number of 15,000, of whom 5,000 are now occupied in devastating the Texan frontiers, led on by painted white men, dissatisfied with the Texan government. President Houston has granted furloughs to nearly all the efficient men of the army until the middle of September. In case they should not then return, they are to forfeit their lands, privileges, &c. The disbanding of the army has produced dissatisfaction among the people who are thus exposed to Indian incursions. They are also it is said, dissatisfied with President Houston, for not permitting them to march on Matamoras.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New York Courier, under date of the 24th June, writes that Mr. Walker, the Mississippi Senator, arrived there the day previous from Houston, Texas, and that he totally contradicts the alarming reports about the taking the town of Nashville by the Camanche Indians, as likewise the pretended devastations of the frontiers of Texas by 5000 Indians! Mr. Walker, who has brought the latest dates from Houston, reports that it is true that about 60 or 80 wandering Caddos, not Camanches, had lately committed some depredations on the northern frontier, but the Texan rangers, 500 strong, had since driven them from that part of the country which is now sufficiently protected. Mr. Walker further observes that the disbanding of the army, far from having created dissatisfaction among the people of Texas, has met with almost general approbation, as I stated yesterday. The Texans have sufficient forces on foot to chastise the Indians, and as to the Mexicans, who cares any longer for them in Texas? The army, it is true is for the most part on furlough, but if called for, it will again assemble on the Guadalupe, at a fortnight's notice, whilst the Mexican's require six months to prepare for another campaign, of which there is not the least appearance.

The Legislature of Connecticut have repealed the law allowing 10 cents bounty on crows' heads—it was too much of a tax. 26,000 heads have been brought since the tax—about 10,000 of them within the last year.

Grain.—The arrivals of foreign wheat and rye at New York continue very heavy. On Monday 6 cargoes arrived, two of them Dutch Ships from Amsterdam, bringing 39,000 bushels wheat and 45,000 do. rye.

Never promise without due deliberation—and never fail to fulfil your promise to the letter.

From the Age.  
We have received from the office of the Treasurer of State the following summary by Counties of our population as ascertained under the law of last winter.

### CENSUS OF MAINE, As existing on the first day of March, 1837.

COUNTIES.	Under 4 yrs. years.	4 yrs. and under 21.	21 yrs & upwards.	Population.
York,	6,104	21,958	25,719	53,781
Cumberland,	7,690	26,702	33,227	67,619
Lincoln,	7,508	25,039	27,524	60,071
Hancock,	3,972	12,129	11,878	27,979
Washington,	4,156	12,110	11,947	28,213
Kennebec,	7,619	26,405	28,353	62,377
Oxford,	5,219	17,512	17,906	40,637
Somerset,	5,909	18,898	18,156	42,963
Penobscot,	7,264	21,020	23,410	51,694
Waldo,	5,066	16,009	15,742	36,817

60,507 197,782 213,862 472,151

Add for Madawaska and other incorporated places in Penobscot county

3,300

475,451

We subjoin also a comparison of the totals in each County, with the population as it existed in 1830.

Counties.	1830	1837	Gain.
York,	51,710	53,781	2,071
Cumberland,	60,113	67,619	7,506
Lincoln,	57,181	60,071	2,890
Kennebec,	52,491	62,377	9,886
Oxford,	35,217	40,637	5,420
Waldo,	29,790	36,817	7,027
Somerset,	35,788	42,963	7,175
Penobscot,	31,530	51,694	20,164
Hancock,	24,347	27,979	3,632
Washington,	21,295	28,213	6,918
	399,462	472,151	72,689

Add for Madawaska settlement, &c.,	3,300	3,300
Add for Foreigners not included in this census, at least	10,000	10,000
	485,451	85,989

York has gained about 4 per cent.	
Cumberland has gained about 12 per cent.	
Lincoln " " " 5 " "	
Kennebec " " " 19 " "	
Oxford " " " 15 " "	
Waldo " " " 24 " "	
Somerset " " " 20 " "	
Penobscot " " " 64 " "	
Hancock " " " 15 " "	
Washington " " " 32 " "	
The State " " " 21 1-2 " "	

### Executive Appointments—June 27, 1837.

County of York—Joseph W. Leland, Saco, County Attorney.

County of Cumberland—Stephen Webb, Jr., Windham, Chairman of county commissioners, Meshach Humphrey, Gray, co. commissioner.

County of Lincoln—Abel Merrill, Topsham, Chairman co. commissioners. Ambrose Lermond, Warren, co. commissioner.

County of Waldo—Nathaniel M. Lowney, Belfast, Clerk Jud. Courts. Wm. H. Burrell, Prospect, Register of Probate. James Blanchard, Jr. Prospect, co. commissioner.

Edwin Smith of Warren, commissioner to revise the Public Laws, vice Ether Shepley, resigned.

Specie paying Banks.—The Washington Globe publishes the following list of Banks which are represented as continuing to pay specie:

People's Bank, at Bangor,	Maine.
Waldo Bank, at Belfast,	do
Belfast Bank	do
Negunticook Bank, at Camden,	do
Line Rock Bank, at Thomaston,	do
Connecticut River Bank, at Charleston, N. H.	
Roxbury Bank, at Roxbury, Massachusetts.	
Yarmouth Bank, at Barnstable,	do
City Bank, at New Haven, Conn.	
Brooklyn Bank, at Brooklyn, New York.	
Bank of Rome, at Rome	do

Paterson Bank, at Paterson, N. J.  
Franklin Bank, at Washington, Penn.  
Northwestern Bank of Va., at Wheeling, Va.  
Insurance Bank, at Columbus, Georgia.  
Bank of Columbus, do do  
Commercial Bank, at Macon, do  
Central Bank, at Milledgeville, do  
Citizens' Bank, at New Orleans, Louisiana.  
Consolidated Association Bank, N. Orleans, do  
Louisville Savings Institution, at Louisville, Ky.  
Shawneetown Bank, at Shawneetown, Illinois.  
Dayton Bank, at Dayton, Ohio,  
Bank of Marietta, at Marietta, do  
Bank of Xenia, at Xenia, do  
Ohio Trust Company, at Cincinnati, do  
Pontiac Bank, at Pontiac, Michigan.

INSECT PROPAGATION.—A fly lays four times during the summer, each time eighty eggs, which makes 310—and it is computed that the produce of a single fly, in the course of the summer, amounts to 3,080,320.

The Calais Gazette mentions an improvement in inclined planes for rail-roads, recently invented by H. J. Kelley of that place, which promises to be very useful. He has obtained a patent.

### MARRIED.

In Bucksport, Mr. Levi O. Farnham, of Sangerville, to Miss Abigail N. Rand.  
In Boston, Mr. Daniel B. Perkins to Miss Sarah Albee.  
In St. Stephens, N. B. Rev. Asahel Moore, of the Maine Annual Conference, to Miss Charlotte Ann McAllister.  
In Seaboard, Rev. Albert Church, of the Maine Annual Conference, to Philena, daughter of John Pattee, Esq.

### DIED.

In Augusta, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Flagg, wife of Mr. James Flagg, 2d, aged 28.  
In Pineville, S. C. May 26, Virgil Guild, Esq. aged 37, post master of that district, and son of Cyrus Guild, Esq. of Augusta.  
Drowned, in Winthrop Great Pond, on the 4th inst. Mr. Ezekiel Bearce, aged about 28.  
In Portland, suddenly, Dr. Aaron Porter, aged 85 years.  
In Farmington, Mr. Rosamus K. Lowell, aged 49, formerly of Thomaston.

### BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, June 26, 1837.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At market, 360 Beef Cattle, 30 Cows and Calves, 750 Sheep and Lambs, and 30 Swine. About 150 Beef Cattle unsold, some of which are of the first quality.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—In consequence of the large number at market, a considerable reduction has been submitted to, and we reduce our quotations. A few extra may have been sold a trifle above our quotations; we quote first quality 7 75 a 8 25; second 7 25 a 7 75; third 6 a 7.

Cows and Calves.—Dull—a number unsold. We notice sales at \$20, 25, 28, 35, 42, and 50.

Sheep and Lambs.—One lot, mostly lambs, was sold for 1 84; lots one fifth old were taken at 2 12, 2 25, 2 36, 2 62, 2 75, and 3 00; a few old sheep at 3 00 and 3 88.

Swine.—Those at market were reported last week—a very few only were retailed.

### NEW BOOKS.

"Meditations for the Sick," by Jonathan Cole—"The Young Man's Friend," by A. B. Muzzey—"The Path of Peace," by John S. C. Abbot—"A Good Life," by John Brazier—"Memoir of Wm. Carey D. D."—"The True Believer's Defence," &c. For sale by

GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH.

July 5, 1837.

JUST received and for sale by Glazier, Masters & Smith, a new supply of the "Ancient Lyre," a collection of old, new and original church music. July 6, 1837.

### NEW WORK.

HITCHCOCK'S Dela Beres Geology for sale by Glazier, Masters & Smith. July 7, 1837.

### BENJAMIN'S ARCHITECT

A new supply, for sale by Glazier, Masters & Smith. July 6, 1837.



KENNEBEC, ss.—At a special Court of Probate holden at Augusta within and for the County of Kennebec, on the sixth day of July, A. D. 1837.

SAMUEL WELLS Esq. one of the Executors of the last will and testament of EDWARD EMERSON, late of Hallowell, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Hallowell, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Augusta, in said county, on the last Monday of July next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: GEO. ROBINSON, Reg.

#### WINTHROP MESSENGER.

This elegant Horse will stand the ensuing season, for the use of Mares, every Tuesday and Saturday at Withrop Village, and the remaining days of the week at the stable of the subscriber in East Winthrop.

Winthrop Messenger is a son of the old Messenger, so long and so favorably known in this county as the sire of the best stock ever raised in it. He is out of the well known Blake mare, and combines as much of the good points and qualities of both parents as any one need wish. He is a bright bay with black mane, legs and tail—remarkably well proportioned, healthy, active and strong.

TERMS.—Owing to the unusual pressure of the times, the terms are put unusually low—\$5 by the warrant, \$4 by the season, and \$3 by the leap.

DANIEL SAMPSON.

#### LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Hallowell, Me. July 1, 1837. Persons wishing for letters from this list will please ask for ADVERTISED letters.

A. Alden 2	Moulton & Johnson
John Atkins	John Johnson, Jr.
Thomas Abbot	John Jones
Capt. or Mrs. Ann Allen	Abigail Johnson
Isaac Brett	Horace B. Judkins
Daniel Barter	Charles Kimball
Thomas Brown	Susan Kinney
Jonathan Brown	Calvin W. Kennedy 2
Amos Bancroft	Emerylla Kendall
Brown and Burnham	F. C. Krantz
Rev. Dr. Baags	Asa Littlefield
Wm. L. Brown	Augustine Lord
Edward Baker	Henry Lancey
E. K. Baker	Sarah Lebaron
Sarah Butterfield	John Lakeman
Charles Booker	Silas Leonard 2
True C. Bachelder	Benjamin Lawrence
Catherine Blake	Daniel Lancaster
Rev. Rufus C. Bailey	Daniel Loring
" Peter Burgess	Hannah M. Laughton
" Charles Baker	Lunt, Caldwell & Co.
Capt. Francis Bachelder	Constantine Lewis
Nathan Bachelder	John Lines
John Blanchard	R. B. Lewis
Capt. Samuel Blanchard	Capt. Daniel Lane
Rev. Charles Baker	Jona. Lawton
Elizabeth C. Cushman care	Elijah Matthews
of Jacob Cushman	John Morgan
John Chamberlain	Levi Morgan
Benjamin Carrier	Alfred Morse
Jabez Churchill et al 2	Rev. P. P. Morrill
Capt. Thos. M. Clark	J. K. Morse 2
Rev. Albert Church	Wm. Morse
Ambrose Carlton	Benja. Marshall
John P. Child	Thomas Moulton
A. G. Coombs	Isaiah McClinch
John Couch	Jacob Mudget
George Couch	Nancy Marshall 2
Royal Clark	Wm. Morse & Co.
Owen Clark	Desiah Mace
Isaac Clark	John H. Meader
Wm. Cogswell	Henry McKay
George Carr	John M. Nash
Franklin Dodge	Josiah Norris
John H. Davis	Thos. J. Norris 2
Thomas J. Davis 2	George Noble
Elizabeth Dunn	Benja. Newcomb 3
Job Douglass	Wm. Norcross
Daniel Dummer	John B. Nickerson
Rufus Davis	A. L. Norcross & Ira Putnam
Joshua Downes	Oliver D. Norcross
Sarah Donehugh	Levi H. Nichols
Louisa Evans	Francis Norris
Calvin Edson	Rev. Wm. H. Norris
Orrin Emerson	George W. Osborne
Rev. Wm. Farrington	Greenleaf Page
Robert Francis 2	Andrew M. Quimby
Edward Freeman	Patience Porter 2
Simon French	Ira Putnam
John Foord, Jr.	

Rev. Alvan French  
W. J. Fulson & J. Hayden  
Abigail Fitch  
Charles Freeman  
Abel French 2  
Michael Gelliphon  
Benjamin Grover  
Charlotte Getchell  
Henry Goldfus  
Nathan Gilman  
Chas. C. George  
Henry R. Glover  
Sally Gilman  
A. F. Goodwin  
John Gilman  
Matthias Goeke  
Joseph Hussey  
Harrison Hall  
Neal D. Hussey  
Samuel Hutchinson  
Capt. Jesse Higgins  
Eben Horn 2  
Margaret Heskath  
Thos. B. Hayden  
Mary Ann Horn  
Levi Holway  
Simeon Hearsey  
Moses P. Hages  
Martha E. Harriman  
Daniel Hodges  
Eliza Heath  
John A. Haines  
John Haines  
Wm. A. Howard  
Hastings, Robinson & Co.  
John Hasket  
Otis Hayford  
Reuel Hawes  
J. E. Horn  
Ralph T. Haskins  
James Holland  
Zelophe N. Hinkley  
Joseph A. Haines 2  
Sally Hoyt  
Catherine Hammel  
Archable Horn  
J. A. Haines  
Reuben Harvey  
John Holmes, Jr.  
Timothy Haseltine  
Paine W. Jones  
Emelia Jedkins  
Stephen Joy  
Horace Judkins  
Mary F. Jackson  
Alden Jackson

Hannah Partridge  
Timothy Page  
Abram Pray  
Samuel Page  
John Putnam  
Noah Pinkham  
Stephen T. Porter  
James Rielly  
Capt. Abram Rich  
Col. Amos Robinson  
Isaac Russell 2  
Relief R. Roberts  
Rodney Russell  
Samuel Scammon  
Robert Sawyer  
Margaret Souther  
Wm. F. Sager 2  
Phineas Sweetser 2  
Isaac Sawyer  
Enoch P. Sawyer  
Susan Sargent 2  
John Smith 3  
Mary Sawyer  
Louisa F. Stevens  
Capt. Stephen Springer  
Maria Sylvester  
Francis A. Smiley  
Edward Sanborn  
Daniel Sampson  
Elizabeth A. Stickney  
C. F. Savage  
Diana Sawyer  
Robert Sager  
Abner True  
Mary Trask  
Bradford Thompson 2  
Rev. Samuel Trask  
Isaiah Wilber  
Mrs. Wm. Weeks  
Daniel H. Weeks  
Emeline White  
Rev. Ezra Withey  
Chas. S. Weever  
Sylvester J. Whipple  
Sam'l B. Weston  
Sarah J. Wood  
Francis Woods  
John Whitehouse  
Cyrus K. Wood  
Jas. F. White  
Chas. K. White  
Henry Wingate  
Margaret Wingate  
Hannah Woods  
Rev. John Young

A. NOURSE, P. M.

#### FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received from the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, my usual supply of Garden and Flour Seeds, which are put up in papers labelled with short printed directions for the culture of each variety. They are packed in boxes for the convenience of those who wish to buy to sell again, containing from \$5 to \$10 worth, on which 33 1-3 per cent. discount is made from the marks. Also put up in small boxes containing from \$1.50 to \$3 worth, calculated each for single garden, on which 20 per cent discount is made—for sale at my store, corner of Winthrop and Second streets, opposite the Hallowell House.

R. G. LINCOLN.

Hallowell, March, 1837.

#### SEED WHEAT, SEED CORN & SEED PEAS.

A FEW bushels Golden Stream Seed Wheat—Early White Canada Seed Corn—Early Washington, Blue Prussian, and Dwarf Marrowfat Peas, for sale at R. G. LINCOLN'S Seed Store, Hallowell.

April 23, 1837.

#### WOOL.

CASH paid for FLEECE WOOL, by

A. F. PALMER & Co.

No. 3, Kennebec Row.

Hallowell, June 22, 1837.

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#### PHRENOLOGY.

AN examination of Phrenology in two lectures with seven plates by Thomas Sewall, M. D. just received and for sale by

GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH.

June 23, 1837.

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#### BEET SUGAR.

A MANUAL of the art of making and refining Sugar from Beets, including the cultivation of the plant, and the various improvements in the manufacture, for sale by

GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH.

June 9, 1837.

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#### EASTERN STEAM BOAT LINE.

##### ARRANGEMENT FOR 1837.

THE Steamer PORTLAND, J. B. COYLE, Master, will run every night (Sundays excepted) between Portland and Boston, leaving Andrews' wharf, Portland, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and Eastern Steamboat Wharf, Boston, (foot of Hanover street) every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock P. M.

The Steamer BANGOR, S. H. HOWES, Master, will leave Bangor for Portland, every Monday and Thursday, at 5 o'clock A. M. and touching at Hampden, Frankfort, Bucksport, Belfast and Owls Head; leaving Portland for Boston every Thursday at 7 o'clock, P. M., and will leave Boston for Portland every Friday at 5 o'clock, P. M. and Portland for Bangor and intermediate places every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 o'clock A. M.

The Steamer MACDONOUGH, ANDREW BROWN, Master, will leave Hallowell for Portland, touching at Gardiner and Bath every Tuesday and Friday, at 9 o'clock A. M. and Portland for Boston every Tuesday at 7 o'clock P. M., and will leave Boston for Portland every Wednesday at 5 o'clock P. M., and Portland for Bath, Gardiner and Hallowell every Thursday, and Saturday at 8 o'clock A. M.

By this arrangement there will be a boat from Portland to Boston every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

From Portland to Bangor every Wednesday and Saturday.

From Bangor to Portland every Monday and Thursday.

From Hallowell to Portland every Tuesday and Friday.

From Portland to Hallowell every Thursday and Saturday.

The above boats are in first rate order, have skillful masters, experienced pilots and engineers.

#### FARE.

From Boston to Portland	\$3 00
" " to Bath	3 50
" " to Hallowell	4 00
" Portland to Bangor	4 00
" " to Bath	1 50
" " to Hallowell	2 00

AND FOUND.

The proprietors of the Boats will not be responsible for any Bank Bills, Notes, Drafts, Parcels, Packages, Trunks, or other articles of value unless the value is disclosed, a proportionate price paid, and a written receipt taken therefor, signed by the Captain, Clerk, or Agent. No freight received within an hour of the time the boats advertise to leave the wharf.

All freight must be intelligibly marked or it will not be received—and is free from wharfage in all the Boats. For further particulars inquire of the Agents.

#### AGENTS.

LEONARD BILLINGS, Portland.  
I. W. GOODRICH, Boston.  
J. W. GARNSEY, Bangor.  
A. H. HOWARD, Hallowell.  
W. CRAWFORD, Gardiner.  
JOHN BARKER, Augusta.  
SAMUEL ANDERSON, Bath.

April 23, 1837.

VALPARAISO SQUASH SEED, (very superior) for sale at R. G. LINCOLN'S Seed Store, Hallowell, March 31, 1837.

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#### RUTA BAGA SEED.

A small quantity of genuine Ruta Baga Seed, for sale at this office.

June 3.

#### FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the Farm on which he now lives, on Beach Hill, so called, in Wayne, on the road from Wayne village to Livermore, about one and a third mile from the village—containing about 70 acres of first rate land—a two story house in good repair, with a large barn 36 by 96. There is a large cellar under the whole house finished off in the best manner. The farm contains an excellent orchard, and with proper management will cut from 30 to 35 tons of hay per annum, and is well watered, wooded, and principally fenced with a good stone wall. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

JACOB NELSON.

Wayne, May 17, 1837.

#### STEVENS SMITH,

CORONER within and for the county of Kennebec, Constable and Auctioneer for the town of Hallowell. Prompt and punctual attention will be given to all business sent by Mail or otherwise.

Enquire at the Book Store of Glazier, Masters & Smith.

Hallowell, April 23, 1837.

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## POETRY.

From the Essex North Register.

## LINES WRITTEN AT SEA.

I lean upon our good ship's side,  
Nor feel the dashing spray;  
I gaze upon the dark blue tide,  
My thoughts are far away,  
Though merry, merry is our crew,  
And gallant is our bark,  
Yet home, sweet home, I think of you—  
My bosom it is dark.

I think of valley and of hill,  
Of blooming rose and tree,  
Of murmuring grove and sparkling rill  
I never more may see.  
The lake upon whose placid breast  
I oft have sailed alone;  
When winds blew softly from the west,  
With music in their moan.

The sweet perfume of wild flower too,  
The morning walk or ride  
Through fields o'erspread with glittering dew,  
With Mary by my side—  
The neat white church that meekly rose  
Amid the tall elms shade;  
The stream that through the forest flows,  
Or sparkles in the glade.

Oft, oft, my home, I think of thee,  
Thou quiet, happy spot!  
When in my youth I bounded free,  
Where troubles were forgot.  
Where groans and sighs are heard for me,  
A wanderer on the deep;  
Whose home is on the dark blue sea,  
Where storms and tempests sweep.

When, when the wind in fitful moan  
Drives sleet across the plain,  
My mother gives a piercing groan  
And looks upon the main.  
And looks upon the deep,  
That throws its waves on high,  
As if, in vengeance, they would leap  
The barriers of the sky.

And say, my child! my wandering one,  
Where sails thy bark to-night?  
Where was she when the glorious sun  
Withdrew his cheering light?  
And will she dash upon the shore,  
Or sink, far—far—away?  
Say, shall I see my boy no more?  
I'll watch, and hope, and pray.

Oh, it is sad to hear the blast  
Howl o'er the earth and sea.  
How long, think ye, the storm will last?  
My boy! oh, where is he?  
Mother, thy wandering boy is safe,  
His bark is light and good,  
Though billows dark around her chafe,  
She rides upon the flood.

She hears the gale—the waves roll on,  
They beat against her side—  
Her helm is good, her spars hold on,  
The storm she will out-ride.  
She'll yet be moored in yonder bay,  
Beneath a pleasant sun;  
Then cease not, day and night to say—  
Father! thy will be done. D. K.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**ANECDOTE OF GOLDSMITH.** As Colonel O'Moore and Mr. Burke were proceeding to dine with Sir Joshua Reynolds, they observed Goldsmith who was also on his way thither, standing near a crowd who were staring and shouting at some foreign women in the windows of a house in Leicester Square. "Observe Goldsmith," said Burke to his companion, "and mark what passes between him and me by and by at Sir Joshua's." Proceeding forward, they reached the house before him, and when the poet came up to Mr. Burke, the latter affected to receive him coolly, when an explanation of the cause of offence was with some urgency requested. Burke appeared reluctant to speak, but after some pressing said, that he almost regretted keeping up an intimacy with one who could be guilty of such indiscretion as he had just exhibited on the square. The Poet with great earnestness protested he was unconscious of what he meant. "Why," said Mr. Burke, "did you not exclaim, as you were looking up at those women, what stupid beasts the people must be for staring at those painted jezebels, while a man of

your talents passed by unnoticed." Goldsmith was astonished. "Surely, surely, my friend, I did not say so." "Nay" replied Mr. Burke, "if you had not said so, how should I have known it?" "That's true," answered Goldsmith, with great humility; "I am very sorry—it is very foolish; I do recollect that something of the kind passed through my mind, but I did not think I had uttered it."

**MUSICAL ANECDOTE—FIELD AND HUMMEL.**—In the year 1823, Hummel visited St. Petersburg, whither his reputation had already preceded him. From St. Petersburg he proceeded to Moscow, where Field was at that time residing. These two great artists had never seen each other, and were only known to one another by their works and reputation. On the morning after his arrival, Hummel, whose appearance is somewhat heavy and somewhat slovenly, paid Field a visit at the Hotel Garni, which that artist then inhabited. He found him in his dressing gown, smoking and giving instructions to a pupil. "I wish to speak with Mr. Field," said Hummel. "I am he," said Field, "What is your pleasure?" "I was anxious to make your acquaintance; I am a great lover of music; but I see you are engaged, so don't let me disturb you, I can wait." Field begged him to sit down without any ceremony, merely asking him if the smell of tobacco was offensive to him. "Not at all," said Hummel, "I smoke too!" The presence of a stranger so disconcerted Field's pupil, that he very speedily took his departure. During this time, Field had been scrutinizing his visitor, whose general bearing struck him as being somewhat remarkable; at length he ventured to ask him "What is your business in Moscow?" Hummel said he had visited Moscow in a mercantile capacity, and that being a devoted lover of music, and having heard of Field's extraordinary talent, he could not think of leaving the city without having heard him. Field was civil enough to gratify the wish of the visitor. And although he perhaps considered him as little better than a Midas, he sat down to a piano, and played one of his Capricci in his own surprising manner. Hummel thanked him repeatedly for his kindness, and assured him that he had never heard the piano played with so much lightness and precision. Field answered in a sportive tone, "Since you are so very fond of music, you must play something yourself."—Hummel made some excuses, saying "that when at home it was true he played the organ occasionally, but that it was impossible to touch the piano after Field." "That is all very well," said Field, "but such an amateur as you are, always knows something to play," and he smiled an anticipation of the performance he was doomed to listen to. Without further parley, Hummel sat down to the piano, and taking the very theme which Field had just played, he began to vary it extemporaneously, in a manner worthy of his genius, and as if inspired by the occasion, indeed, although in a style so powerful and overwhelming, that Field stood transfixed with astonishment. Dropping his pipe from his mouth, and drying his tears, he seized Hummel, exclaiming, "You are Hummel, you are Hummel! There is nobody but Hummel in the world who is capable of such inspiration!" and it was with no little difficulty that Hummel released himself from the powerful grasp of his admirer.

## GRAVE STONES—MONUMENTS, &amp;c.

The subscriber would inform the public that he carries on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand foot of Winthrop street, Hallowell, where he has an elegant lot of White Marble from the New York Dover Quarry, some of it being almost equal to the Italian white marble. Also, Slate stone from the Quincy quarry, Mass. He has on hand two monuments being completed of the New York marble for die, plinth and spear—base and marble granite stone. Also completed, one book monument; a large lot of first rate stock on hand so that work can be furnished to order—and as to workmanship and compensation for work those who have bought or may be under the necessity of buying, may judge for themselves. Chimney pieces, fire pieces, hearth stones, &c. furnished at short notice.

JOEL CLARK, Jr.

Hallowell, March 21, 1837.

**DR. S. C. HEWETT** of Boston, bone setter—his Strengthening Plaster or Salve, for sale by  
GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH.  
Hallowell, June 30, 1837. 16

## HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.

The subscriber would inform the Farmers and Mechanics of Maine, that they can be supplied with his Horse Power and Threshing Machines at his shop, in Hallowell, or at Perry & Noyes' in Gardiner. The above Machines will be built of the best materials, and in the most workmanlike manner; warranted to thresh as much grain as any other machine, and second to none now in use. The public are invited to call and examine them at the above places. Those in want of machines will do well to apply soon, in order to enable the manufacturers to supply them. All orders promptly attended to, addressed to the subscriber, or Perry & Noyes, Gardiner.

WEBBER FURBISH.

Hallowell, July 4, 1837.

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AUGUSTINE LORD,  
TAILOR.

**WOULD** respectfully inform his friends and the public that he continues to carry on the  
**TAILORING BUSINESS**  
in all its various branches, at his shop, No. 6, Mechanics Row, Water Street.

Having received the latest and most approved fashions, and employed the best and most experienced workmen, he feels confident that he shall be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

Particular attention will be given to Cutting, and all garments warranted to fit.

Hallowell, June 16, 1837.

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## MULBERRY SEED for sale by

R. G. LINCOLN.

Hallowell, March, 1837.

## LADIES' WREATH,

**A** SELECTION from the Female Poetic Writers of England and America, by Mrs. S. J. Hale, for sale by  
GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH.  
June 2, 1837. 12

ARRANGEMENT OF THE KENNEBEC  
AND BOSTON STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—1837.

**THE** superior Steam Packet NEW ENGLAND, NATHANIEL KIMBALL, Master, will leave Gardiner every MONDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M. and Bath at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Leave LEWIS'S WHARF, Boston, for Bath and Gardiner, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Carriages will be in readiness to take passengers to and from Hallowell, Augusta and Waterville, on the arrival of the Boat, and on the days of her sailing.

Hack fare from Augusta 37 1-2 cents; from Hallowell 25 cents. Books kept at the principal Hotels in Hallowell and Augusta.

## FARE.

From Gardiner to Boston, \$4 00 }  
" Bath " " \$3 50 } AND FOUND.

Deck Passengers, \$2 00

**THE NEW ENGLAND** is 31-2 years old—173 feet long, and 307 tons burthen. During the past winter she has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and the Proprietors have spared neither pains nor expense to render her in all respects worthy of public confidence. That she is the fastest Boat on the Eastern coast is now universally admitted, and her superiority as a Sea-Boat has been fully proved.

AGENTS.—L. H. GREEN, Gardiner.

JOHN BEALS, Bath.

M. W. GREEN, Boston.

Gardiner, April 14, 1837.

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HALLOWELL & BOSTON PACKETS,  
KENNEBEC LINE.

The following vessels will compose the above Line the present year. They will sail from Long wharf, Boston, every Saturday, and from Hallowell every Wednesday.

Sch. RHINE, Isaac Smith, Jr. Master.

Sch. CLARISSA, B. L. Hinkley, do.

Sch. BANNER, E. Coombs, do.

The above vessels are of the first class, commanded by experienced men, and no exertion shall be wanting to maintain the reputation which has hitherto characterized this Line.

Applications for freight or passage may be made to the masters on board, opposite No 34 Long wharf, north side, or to EDWIN LAMSON, Agent for the Line, 29 Long wharf, and in Hallowell to A. F. PALMER & Co. No. 3 Kennebec Row.

## ST. HELENA POTATOES for sale by

R. G. LINCOLN.